



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<b>(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> :</b> <b>G06F 17/30</b>	<b>A1</b>	<b>(11) International Publication Number:</b> <b>WO 98/33131</b> <b>(43) International Publication Date:</b> 30 July 1998 (30.07.98)
<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/US98/01503 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 28 January 1998 (28.01.98) <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 08/789,768      28 January 1997 (28.01.97)      US <b>(71) Applicant:</b> MULTEX SYSTEMS, INC. [US/US]; 33 Maiden Lane, New York, NY 10038 (US). <b>(72) Inventors:</b> KITAIN, Eduard; Apartment 1W, 2365 E. 13th Street, Brooklyn, NY 11229 (US). KARAIEV, Isaak; 59 Lancaster Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11223 (US). MAHONEY, John, J.; 4 Country Squire Lane, Princeton Junction, NJ 08550 (US). MC CARTHY, Mary, Ellen; 167 Monmouth Avenue, Atlantic Highlands, NJ 07716 (US). TOUSIGNANT, James, M.; 109 Keats Avenue, Hartsdale, NY 10530 (US). BAIRD, George; Apartment 4D, 675 Academy Street, New York, NY 10034 (US). BLAZEK, Paul; 110-21 71 Avenue #219, Forest Hills, NY 11375 (US). <b>(74) Agents:</b> HELLER, Paul, H. et al.; Kenyon & Kenyon, One Broadway, New York, NY 10004 (US).		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
<b>(54) Title:</b> INFORMATION DELIVERY SYSTEM AND METHOD INCLUDING ON-LINE ENTITLEMENTS  <b>(57) Abstract</b>  <p>An integrated computer-implemented corporate information delivery system. A database stores research reports produced by and received electronically from brokerage firms. The database also stores corporate information about a number of corporations. Each item of corporate information is produced by and received electronically from one of the corporations about that corporation. Authorization information ("entitlements") specifies who is authorized to access each research report or item of corporate information. An entitlement subsystem allows the contributor of the research report or item of corporate information to dynamically change, on-line, the entitlement status of any or all users/subscribers. A research delivery module allows a user to submit a query and receive query results listing research reports and corporate information satisfying the query and that the user is authorized to access. A corporate register module outputs corporate information, the corporate information output according to a common format. The corporate information may be distributed via the Internet.</p>		

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INFORMATION DELIVERY SYSTEM AND METHOD INCLUDING ON-LINE  
ENTITLEMENTS

5 Related Applications

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application, Serial No. 08/658,966, now pending, and a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application, Serial No. 08/739,377, now pending.

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Field of Invention

The present invention is directed to a computer-based system and method for the electronic distribution of information, and more particularly, for the distribution  
15 of information via the Internet to authorized (entitled) recipients.

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5 reserves all copyright rights whatsoever.

### Background of the Invention

Brokerage and investment banking firms spend large sums of money creating, printing and distributing thousands of  
10 graphic-rich research reports to investors (e.g., customer's, remote sales offices, investment advisors, brokers, portfolio managers, etc.). Firms seeking to reduce costs may consider distributing these reports electronically, from computer to computer. Electronic  
15 distribution is generally cost effective when compared with hard copy distribution methods. Global computer networks, such as the Internet, enable information to be distributed to a wide range of people at locations around the world. One of the many advantages of the Internet,  
20 particularly the World Wide Web ("WWW"), is that the communication protocols used are non-proprietary, thus enabling end users to access and use the Internet without the need for customized hardware or software.

25 Often, brokerage and investment banking firms wish to provide information to investors or users on a controlled basis. For example, the firms may want to provide information only to those users who have paid a fee or completed a registration process, and also may want to  
30 dynamically restrict access to certain types of information to certain classes of users. Additionally,

the firms may require that the format of the information provided to one user be different from the format of the same information provided to another user or class of users.

5

Further, some investors may be interested only in certain types of information available from a firm. Investors may wish that the information received from a firm be output in a format specific to that investor.

10

Existing technology allows an information provider such as a brokerage or investment banking firm who distributes information via the WWW to restrict access to authorized users or investors by means of, for example, a user  
15 identification code and/or password. However, current password authorization methods used on the WWW have a number of significant problems. When using a browser program, such as Netscape's Navigator program or Microsoft's Internet Explorer program, to access web  
20 pages, a user is simply making a request to a remote web server (having a unique IP address) for a file. This file is stored in the user's computer local memory and is output by the browser program. Typically, web pages are in HTML format (HyperText Markup Language). Each time  
25 the user "moves" to a new web page, the browser program makes a new request to a web server (which may be the same or another web server) for a file. Thus, although a user may provide a password to obtain a file from a web server, the user typically does not log-out when the user  
30 has finished with this file --the user simply issues a request for a file on another web server or closes down

his or her browser program.

When a user initially accesses a web server, most browser programs can provide the web server with an  
5 identification code identifying the particular browser as well as the user's Internet Protocol ("IP") address. However, when a user accesses a web server through a proxy server, many users may appear to have the same IP address.

10

To prevent concurrent use of a user's identification code and password (e.g., to prevent the user from distributing the user's identification code and password for use by others) when a user initially accesses a web server, the  
15 web server, using current password technology, can prevent other access with that identification code for a predetermined period of time. However, if the user moves to another computer or browser program, then the authorized user will be prevented from accessing the web  
20 server from the new computer or browser program.

Thus, a secure sign-on procedure is needed that prevents multiple users using the same identification code and allows an authorized user to move to another computer or  
25 browser program and still be permitted to access the secure web server.

When providing information via the WWW, information providers can, in a crude way, "customize" the  
30 information for a user. One simple example of customization is providing the user with the results of a

query. Here, the user submits a query to the web server, e.g., by completing a form, and, based on the user's request, the web server creates a web page (or form) comprising information satisfying the query and transfers  
5 this web page (or form) to the user's browser program for display. In such systems, the program used to create the web page (or form) is "hard coded", so that if the information provider wishes to change the format of the information, this program must be recoded or replaced.  
10 Recoding or replacing such programs is inefficient and often time consuming.

Further, every user who submits the same query to the web server will receive the same results in the same format.  
15 Existing methods of providing information to WWW users do not enable different users to be automatically provided with different views of the information. Thus, a procedure is needed to enable the provision of customized views of requested information to WWW users.

20

When a user submits a query to a web server, the web server will typically format and submit the received query to a database program or search engine. There can be many types of queries that a user submits via an  
25 information provider's web server. For example, some queries may request information based on categories contained in a relational database (e.g., all presidents who were born in Virginia) while other queries may require full text searches of textual documents (e.g.,  
30 all documents containing the words "sell" and "IBM"). Currently, information providers maintain one database of

information that is used to obtain the results of all types of queries. However, while a database search engine may be fast and efficient in obtaining search results for some types of queries, it may be slow and inefficient in obtaining search results for other types of queries.

Moreover, when responding to queries via the WWW, the web server is accessed by many users. Due to communication delays over the Internet, it is wasteful to tie-up the database program or search engine until each user has received the full results of the user's query. It would be desirable in some instances to provide a search mechanism that allows asynchronous searching of a database by multiple web users such that the database program or search engine can take advantage of communication delays when serving multiple users.

Thus, in summary, an Internet information delivery system is needed that has a secure but flexible password control mechanism so that information is provided only to users who are authorized to receive it, that efficiently retrieves any requested information, and that customizes the views of information provided to users in a flexible and robust manner.

Additionally, corporations spend large sums of money creating, printing and distributing their annual reports (and other financial/investment documents) to shareholders and investment advisors. An annual report presents the corporation's view of its financial



performance, and, in its presentation and format, often makes a statement about the style, direction and philosophy of the corporation. However, many recipients of these reports do not spend much time reading them.

5 Further, an investor, analyst or investment advisor, when reviewing a corporation's performance, may not have the most recent annual report of the corporation readily available. It would be beneficial (for both the corporation and the investor) if the annual report  
10 produced by a corporation could be made available to those interested at the time of that interest.

Corporations also spend large sums of money on investor relations programs in order to, for example: be viewed as  
15 a first tier, quality stock and sound investment vehicle; seek a fair valuation for the price of the corporation's stock; reduce volatility by providing guidance to investors and attracting long-term investors; make the corporation's business more understandable; reinforce  
20 sales, marketing and product messages; and interpret and explain corporate philosophy, all so that investors will maintain and add to their investment in the corporation.

Corporations often wish to distribute to interested  
25 parties other corporate information, such as, for example, 10-K and 10-Q statements, press releases, quarterly faxes to analysts, etc. A corporation may wish to distribute this information generally or to a select audience.

30

Employees of brokerage and investment banking firms often

have access to electronic document delivery systems, such as the Multex Publisher™ Research Viewer program, by Multex Systems, Inc. of New York, New York or the Bloomberg-Multex Research system. Bloomberg-Multex Research, for example, is a real-time global research service that allows major brokerage firms to distribute publication-quality research information to their institutional clients including portfolio managers, analysts and traders. Information that is distributed on such systems include recommendation changes, morning notes, report headlines and full length research reports. This information is produced by brokerage firms and is distributed in a page description format reflecting the layout of the corresponding printed research report. It would be beneficial if investors, portfolio managers, investment brokers and traders could also access, at a single site, using a single integrated system, the wide array of information that is produced by the subject corporations themselves, such as, for example, annual reports, as well as profiles designed to highlight those features of a corporation and its strategy that are of particular relevance to investors.

When investors, portfolio managers and traders search electronic databases of research reports produced by brokerage firms, it would be also useful to search (and return as part of the search results) the text of corporation's annual reports, Internet web sites and other corporate-produced documents. This would provide the investors, portfolio managers and traders with additional information that would be useful in making

investment decisions and recommendations.

Unfortunately, existing databases systems used by investors and analysts provide limited information.

5 Research distribution systems include research reports but not corporate web sites or annual reports, the EDGAR database includes 10-K and 10-Q filings but not brokerage firms research reports or corporate web sites, Internet search engines search web sites and some public databases  
10 but not brokerage firms research reports or most corporation's annual reports. The complex and time consuming search process needed to gather all of this diverse information is incompatible with investors' need for rapid, easy access to time sensitive data.

15

Thus, there exists a need for an integrated information delivery system that meets the needs both of corporations (to have annual reports and other corporate information delivered to interested investors, advisors and analysts)  
20 and of investors (to quickly access a wide variety of sources when researching a corporation).

Some corporations take advantage of current Internet technology and make their annual reports available on the  
25 WWW for access by the public. However, it is often difficult to locate such annual reports (if any) in a corporation's web site. Further, the annual reports of each corporation are presented on the WWW in a variety of formats (e.g., different frames, page layouts, hyperlink  
30 navigation maps, etc.) making it difficult for the investment community to quickly and efficiently conduct

research.

Often, like brokerage and investment banking firms, a corporation wishes to provide information on a controlled  
5 basis. For example, the corporation may want to provide information (e.g., detailed financial data or specialized product information) -only to shareholders or to certain analysts. Additionally, the corporation may require that the format of the information provided to one person be  
10 different from the format of the same information provided to another person or class.

Further, some users of the information only may be interested in certain types of information available from  
15 a particular corporation.

Thus, there exists a need for a system for the electronic distribution of corporate information to those who a permitted (i.e., entitled) to have access to and wish to  
20 access the information.

When a corporation distributes corporate information (e.g., an annual report), it would be useful if the corporation was provided with information as to whether  
25 investors read and found the report useful. However, potential investors may not wish that third parties track the subject of their investment research. Accordingly, there is a need for a system that provides feedback to corporations as to use of their corporate information  
30 without disclosure of activities that may be regarded by investors as confidential.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides an electronic information distribution system that allows remote users to receive, access and query information that is stored in electronic form at a central server, called a repository server. Ideally, users communicate with the repository server via the Internet. The repository server is coupled to the Internet by a web server. The repository server comprises or is coupled to a plurality of databases of information stored in electronic form.

Preferably, the repository server is coupled to one or more remote contributor workstations. The information that is stored at the repository server is received from the contributor workstations in electronic form. According to the representative embodiment of the present invention, the information received from the contributor workstations are files comprising one or more documents. These documents typically would contain text, data, charts, graphs, spreadsheets and the like, or combinations thereof, and may be in many formats. It will be appreciated that any information that can be stored in digital form, such as photographs, videos, sound recordings, etc. may be stored in the files received from the contributor workstations. In the representative embodiment, files received from the contributor workstations are converted at a central site into predetermined format, e.g., for printable documents, a common viewing format such as, for example, PDF format, and thereafter provided to the repository server. In the

representative embodiment, each document submitted to the repository server is accompanied by a document profile comprising information organized according to predefined fields relating to the document.

5

The web server includes a web server program. The web server also includes a web server helper application using the appropriate API such as, for example, the Common Gateway Interface (CGI) program, BGI, NSAPI, ISAPI, or ASP.

10

According to the representative embodiment of the present invention, each user has a user computer, such as, for example, a personal computer with an Intel Pentium processor and a fast modem that the user can use to connect to the Internet. The user computer has one or more local storage devices. In the representative embodiment, the user computer executes Netscape's Navigator 2.1 browser program. However, other browser programs, such the Mosaic browser or Microsoft's Internet Explorer 2.0 browser could also be used. As used herein, the browser programs executed by the user computer will be termed "Internet browsers."

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When the user initially accesses the web server, the user is required to provide a user identification code ("ID") and a password. The web server submits a login request to the CGI program to verify that no other user is using the same ID. According to the present invention, a user is permitted to access the web server from a different user computer or using a different Internet browser;

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however, the present invention prevents the user (or other users) from "concurrently" accessing the web server from more than one computer or Internet browser using the same ID.

5

Once the user has provided the ID and password, the repository server will determine what information that user is authorized to receive. According to the present invention, each user has authorization to access all or a  
10 subset of the information stored at the repository server.

In the representative embodiment, the repository server can provide the user with a list of new documents that  
15 have been recently received by the repository server and which that user is authorized to access. The user may also request a list of documents that fit certain user-specified search criteria. A list of the documents that match that search criteria and which the user is  
20 authorized to access is provided to the user computer. The user can then select, request and view documents from these lists.

Different users may be permitted to access different  
25 subsets of the documents stored at the central repository.

According to the present invention, the web server is coupled to at least two database search engines in the  
30 repository server. At least one search engine performs at least full text searching of textual documents. At

least one other search engine performs at least searching on predefined fields of information. When a search is submitted by the user to the web server, it is determined what type of search is required, and the appropriate  
5 query (e.g., full text, search on predefined fields) is formulated and submitted to the appropriate search engine. The search engine returns a results set to the web server. Typically, the results set will comprise a list of documents satisfying the query and that the user  
10 has authorization to access. This architecture ensures that the most efficient search engine is used to obtain the search results and allows more than one search to be conducted in parallel.

15 In the representative embodiment, the repository server includes a number of optimizers. An authorization optimizer builds the least expensive (in terms of execution time) search selection clause which will restrict the user's query to the database subset that the  
20 user is authorized to access. A sorted queries optimizer speedily provides users with the results set even when the number of elements in the results set is substantial. The web server sends a query block to repository server for optimization and the actual database query is built  
25 by a database server.

Communication delays over the Internet are used to make apparent response time at the web server faster by interleaving server access and response through an  
30 asynchronous protocol to the search engine.



The web server can provide customized views of the information provided to users. The web server has access to a number of different template forms. The template forms are written in a novel computer language, called  
5 herein a "research access language" (or RAL) that describes how to format a HTML document and integrate the information from results set into this format. The web server interprets the template form and creates a HTML page comprising the information from the results set.  
10 The web server may have a number of template forms, for each type of query, for each user or class of user, etc. Thus, each user or class of users may receive information in a format defined for that user or class of users. The template forms of the present invention provide an  
15 additional advantage. Whenever the information provider wishes to change the output format of the information provided to users, a new template form is created and used by the web server. Template forms can easily be created (without having to "hardcode" any program) and  
20 can be loaded for use without having to take the web server off-line.

The present invention is ideally suited for providing investment research reports to investors and investor  
25 advisors. Brokerage and investment banking firms create mounds of investment research reports on a daily basis concerning thousands of companies and industries. These reports are provided to investors in electronic form. At present, these reports are distributed over proprietary  
30 networks, requiring the installation and maintenance of expensive hardware, software and communication lines.

Because of this expense, the number of users who have access to these proprietary networks is limited. In the representative embodiment, the present invention enables investment research reports to be securely distributed to investors over the Internet. The present invention overcomes the disadvantages of Internet (e.g., slower than proprietary networks, less secure, user interface limited to HTML format) and enables investment research reports to be distributed to a wider range of investors who are authorized to receive such reports.

In an enhanced embodiment of the present invention, an electronic corporate information communication and distribution system is integrated with an electronic brokerage research delivery system. In the enhanced embodiment, remote users receive, access and query corporate information in electronic form.

As used herein, the term "corporate information" means information produced or sponsored by a corporation, partnership, firm or other legal entity about its business, such as, for example, information contained in annual reports, quarterly reports, SEC filings and press releases, information about upcoming events, latest news about the entity, recent management presentations, briefings for analysts and portfolio managers, and the like. For ease of reference, the corporate information communication and distribution component of the present invention is called herein the "Corporate Register."

In this embodiment, the electronic research delivery

system of the present invention comprises proprietary information produced by brokerage firms. The Corporate Register comprises corporate information. The corporation's view of events, competition, etc. often  
5 differs sharply from that of brokerage firms. Therefore, providing a system that presents both views in an integrated fashion provides investors with additional information useful in making investment decisions and recommendations.

10

Although seamlessly integrated, a user may be permitted to have access to only the Corporate Register or the electronic research delivery system.

15 The information in the Corporate Register is made available to users according to a common page layout and navigation path. This enables users to become familiar with the format for corporate information, so as to easily find required information and to speedily compare  
20 like information of different corporations. In the representative embodiment, for example, the corporate information for each corporation is arranged in two frames, namely, an index frame and a contents frame. The index frame includes a topic hyperlink to various  
25 segments or types of the corporate information, e.g., "corporate highlights", "latest news", "upcoming events", "recent management presentations", "annual and quarterly reports", and "SEC documents". Ideally, the index frame will have mostly the same entries for each corporation.  
30 The index frame can be displayed at all times, e.g., in a frame shown in the browser.

The contents frame includes the corporate information, arranged and navigatable according to the topics listed within the index frame. Again, for consistency, similar headings in each topic can be used by each corporation.

5 For example, the "corporate highlights" topic may include headings (as hyperlinks) for "investment highlights", "growth strategy", "product groups" and "financial highlights". Selecting a heading will cause the corresponding corporate information to be retrieved and

10 displayed in the contents frame.

The actual contents (e.g., the corporate information) and the format of the actual contents as displayed in the contents frame is determined by the corporation itself.

15 Thus, the "look and feel" of the actual contents may mirror the corporation's annual report and/or reflect the style, philosophy and vision of the corporation as seen by the corporation.

20 In short, the contents frame comprises information provided by the corporation output according to the corporations's layout and specification, all within the overall consistent framework of the Corporate Register as "specified" in the index frame and headings. This allows

25 corporations to control their content and format and at the same time enable users to easily locate desired information.

It is expected that the Corporate Register and the

30 electronic research delivery system could be controlled and maintained by a third party intermediary, called

herein the Network Manager. In the representative embodiment, the Network Manager is responsible for the overall design and operation of the Corporate Register. For example, the Network Manager could supply blank  
5 formatted page outlines to corporate participants, which the corporate participants complete (e.g. by adding content) and return to the Network Manager. The blank formatted page outlines (completed and uncompleted) can be transferred between the Network Manager and the  
10 corporations electronically, e.g., by file transfer protocol over the Internet.

A typical user would access the Corporate Register from the electronic research delivery system. For example,  
15 when new corporate information was made available by the corporation, the user (if authorized to access such information) would see a reference to that information on the screen of the electronic research delivery system. The user could then select the reference to that new  
20 entry (e.g., the reference to the new entry would be displayed as a hyperlink) and this would cause the Corporate Register to be displayed showing the contents of the new entry (e.g., the browser would become active and would retrieve the page(s) with the appropriate  
25 information.) As another example, if the user in the electronic research delivery system conducted a search for "IBM", the results would include (along with typical results of such a search in a research delivery system, e.g., morning notes and research reports) reference to  
30 IBM's entry in the Corporate Register, which could then be selected as above. As another example, the user could

conduct a full-text search for a particular phrase (e.g. "power plant") and the returned results would include reference to relevant Corporate Register entries that contain that phrase (along with typical results of such a search, e.g., morning notes and research reports, that contain that phrase).

From the Corporate Register, the user has the option of selecting an entry to the electronic research delivery system, which will cause an electronic research delivery system screen (e.g., a MultexNet screen) to be displayed, either at an opening screen or showing the results of a search relating to the corporation whose entry was immediately previously viewed in the Corporate Register.

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Thus, the present invention allows investors to access corporate information when the investor wishes to do so. Further, a user of an electronic research delivery system will have more complete information than currently available.

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As an additional feature, the integrated system of the present invention can include links to a corporation's WWW web site. For example, one entry in the index frame of the Corporate Register may be a hypertext link to that corporation's web site. Alternatively or additionally, the text in the index frame (e.g., the corporate information) may include hypertext entries not only to other parts of the Corporate Register but also to WWW web pages selected by the corporation. As another example, if the user in the electronic research delivery system

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conducted a search for "IBM", the results would include (along with typical results of such a search, e.g., morning notes and research reports) reference to IBM's WWW web site, which could then be selected and moved to by the user. As another example, the user could conduct a full-text search for a particular phrase (e.g. "automobile tires") in the electronic research delivery system and the returned results would include reference to relevant WWW web sites/pages that contain that phrase (along with typical results of such a search, e.g., morning notes and research reports, that contain that phrase). To enhance the value of the information provided this way, only those WWW web sites/pages selected either by the participant corporations or the Network Manager as containing appropriate information would be indexed and included in such search results.

Thus, the Corporate Register is seamlessly integrated with the electronic research delivery system, for example, allowing one search in the electronic research delivery system to return search results including both research reports produced by brokerage firms and corporate information produced by corporations.

In the enhanced embodiment, the information that is provided to users is stored in electronic form at a central server, called a repository server. Ideally, users communicate with the repository server via the Internet. The repository server is coupled to the Internet by a web server. The repository server comprises or is coupled to a plurality of databases of

information, including corporate information and research reports, stored in electronic form.

Once the user has provided the ID and password, the repository server will determine what information that user is authorized to receive. According to the present invention, each user has authorization to access all or a subset of the information stored at the repository server. Thus, different users may be permitted to access different subsets of the documents stored at the central repository. Further, the corporation can regularly monitor use access lists and modify those lists as desired. Such monitoring and modification can take place from remote computers, for example, over the Internet.

15

Each corporation submitting corporate information has the option of specifying those users or classes of users who are authorized to access that item of information. Additionally, an item of corporate information can be divided into parts or pages, and different users may be permitted to access different parts or pages of the information.

As stated above, hypertext links (e.g., to WWW web sites) may be included in each item of corporate information in the Corporate Register. The corporation may specify that different users be shown different links, or that a link may have different meaning depending on the user. For example, a link in an annual report to detailed sales figures may link a shareholder to a summary chart on the corporation's public web site, and link a corporation



employee to a detailed spreadsheet on corporation's intranet, and link a specified analyst to a simplified spreadsheet on a limited access WWW page. As another example, an e-mail link (a link that provides an e-mail address and activates an e-mail client) may provide the e-mail address of the chairman for the largest stockholder and an important analyst, may provide the e-mail address of the corporation's shareholder relations department for all shareholders, and provide no link for others. This feature enables hypertext links in documents to be ENTITLABLE, as specified by the corporation or other party.

The present invention allows participating corporations and research providers (i.e., contributors) to dynamically (and "on-line") authorize (entitle) selected users to access selected documents, document groups, and/or hypertext links. Additionally, the contributors may also dynamically (and "on-line") prohibit (disentitle) selected users to access selected documents, document groups, and/or hypertext links. Additionally, contributors may download entitlement reports listing which users/user groups are entitled to access (or prohibited from accessing) documents or hypertext links.

25

The present invention also has capabilities to provide usage information to contributors as to access and usage of reports and other information in the repository or Corporate Register. For example, overall summaries could be provided, e.g., that 25% of users accessed Microsoft corporate information, that 400 people read the IBM

annual report, and of these, 30% jumped to the IBM WWW site, etc. This type of information is useful to corporations, and at the same time keeps secure the possible investment and research strategies of individual  
5 users. Such information may be downloaded by contributors in a variety of formats.

Preferably, the repository server is coupled to one or more remote contributor workstations. Some of the  
10 information that is stored at the repository server can be received from the contributor workstations in electronic form. Typically, the contributor workstations are used by brokerage firms to submit research reports and corporations to submit items of corporate  
15 information. According to the representative embodiment of the present invention, the information received from the contributor workstations are files comprising one or more documents. These documents typically would contain text, data, charts, graphs, spreadsheets and the like, or  
20 combinations thereof, and may be in many formats. It will be appreciated that any information that can now or in the future be stored in digital form, such as photographs, videos, sound recordings, etc. may be stored in the files received from the contributor workstations.  
25 Also deliverable are applications and non-static data provided by corporations for both informational and transactional purposes (such as, for example, proxy statements and voting forms.)

30 In the representative embodiment, the repository server can provide the user with a list of new documents that

have been recently received by the repository server and which that user is authorized to access. The user may also request a list of documents that fit certain user-specified search criteria. A list of the documents that match that search criteria and which the user is authorized to access is provided to the user computer. The user can then select, request and view documents from these lists.

10 Accordingly, the present invention is useful for both corporations and investors, as it disseminates corporate information in a timely and reliable manner, promotes an appreciation of management's performance, assists in broadening shareholder base to "secondary" institutional

15 holders, and encourages a balanced view of the corporation. Often the annual report and other documents (which are targeted to a broad audience) and other methods of distribution may not optimally achieve these objectives.

20

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a diagram of the overall system architecture of the present invention.

25

Fig. 2 is an example bulletin board screen display.

Fig. 3 is an example document query form screen display.

30 Fig. 4 is an example query results screen display.

Fig. 5 is a system architecture diagram of an enhanced system according to the present invention.

Fig. 6 is a system architecture diagram of a second enhanced embodiment according to the present invention.

Fig. 6A is a diagram of a representative corporate register database system.

Fig. 7 is an example bulletin board screen display.

Fig. 8 is an example corporate register display.

Fig. 9 illustrates one embodiment of an on-line entitlement/report subsystem.

Fig. 10 is an example initial menu of the entitlement/report subsystem.

Fig. 11 is an example of a subscriber selection criteria page (for entitlement status viewing/modification).

Fig. 12 is an example of an entitlement status viewing/modification page.

Fig. 13 is an example of a report parameter specification page.

#### Detailed Description

For ease of description, the embodiment of the present invention described herein is that used for the

electronic distribution of investment research reports and morning meeting notes ("reports") to investors via the Internet's World Wide Web ("WWW"). However, the invention is not so limited, and can be used, where  
5 appropriate, for the electronic distribution of other types of information via other types of networks.

As used herein, the terms "investor" and "user" include any end user who is permitted to receive or access  
10 information via the present invention, such as, for example, customers of brokerage and investment banking firms, employees of brokerage and investment banking firms, investment advisors, brokers, bankers, portfolio and fund managers, journalists, analysts, economists,  
15 university professors, MBA students, etc.

Referring now to the drawings, and initially Fig. 1, there is illustrated an overall system architecture according to the present invention. A central repository  
20 server 2 is coupled, via a central site 1, to one or more remote contributor workstations 14, 16, 18. The contributor workstations 14, 16, 18 are used by brokerage and investment banking firms to submit reports to the repository server 2. Optionally, the contributor  
25 workstations 14, 16, 18 may be coupled to the repository server 2 via proprietary network comprising a plurality of contributor servers 20, 22. Alternatively or additionally, a contributor workstation may provide reports to the repository server 2 via the Internet.

30

In the representative embodiment, the contributor

workstations execute a program called Multex Contributor™, described in detail in the user manual titled "MX Contributor - User Guide" available from Multex Systems, Inc. of New York, New York and expressly incorporated herein by reference. The Multex Contributor™ program is a real-time Windows-based document indexing and transfer program used to disseminate reports to the central site 1. The contributor simply completes a form (a document profile) displayed on the screen of the contributor workstation 14, 16, 18 and, at the specified time, the Multex Contributor™ program transfers the report, along with the information in the completed form, to the central site 1.

At the contributor workstation 14, 16, 18, the contributor completes a form relating to the report. First, the contributor selects a report for distribution. The report is stored, usually as a file, in electronic form on the contributor workstation 14, 16, 18 or on a server or network drive coupled to the contributor workstation 14, 16, 18. The report may be in any standard electronic format, for example, Pagemaker, Microsoft Word for Windows, Corel WordPerfect, etc. The form has fields relating to the report, for example, title, author, subject, date and time of creation, distribution level (setting distribution to a default group of investors or one of a set of predefined groups of investors) and expiration time. Optionally, the contributor can enter additional information in the form, such as, for example, ticker symbol, industry group, synopsis, country, region, currency, etc.

Once the report has been selected and the form completed, the user issues a "contribute" command to the Multex Contributor™ program and the report and all the information in the form is electronically transmitted to the contributor server 20, 22. In the representative embodiment, the reports are "pushed up" from the contributor servers 20, 22 to the central site 1.

At the central site 1, the reports are processed. Typically, the central site comprises a network of computer processors. At the central site 1, each report is converted to a predetermined format. In the representative embodiment, all reports received at the central site 1 are converted at the central site 1 into a format that can be read by the Acrobat Exchange program, available from Adobe Systems. The reports are then provided by the central site 1 to the repository server 2.

Where desired, the repository server 2 can also receive, store and enable the distribution of other useful information, such as, for example, news reports received from wire services, government reports, product reviews, etc.

The repository server 2 comprises or is coupled to at least two database servers 11, 13. Each database server is coupled to a database storage device 10, 12. A relational database 10, 11 allows field searching. In the representative embodiment, the relational database 10, 11 is an SQL database server 11 coupled to a storage

device 10. A full text database 12, 13 allows word or text searching. In the representative embodiment, the full text database 12, 13 is a full text search database server 13 (for example, a full text search engine available from Fulcrum of Ottawa, Canada) coupled to a storage device 12.

The information contained in the form is indexed in the relational database 11 to allow retrieval of the report by searching on such fields, e.g., searches by author, date, industry, etc. Where necessary, information in the form received from the contributor is mapped into "common" terminology as used by the relational database 11. For example, the terms "sports utilities" and "minivans" may be mapped and stored as the term "automobile." ASCII text is extracted from the report and stored in the full text database 12, 13 for full text searching.

The repository server 2 provides investors with lists of reports received from the contributor workstations 14, 16, 18 and allows investors to request lists of reports that fit certain criteria. The investor can select reports from these lists to down-load, view and/or print. Generally, lists of reports can be generated by the web server 4.

The contributor of a report can be notified that a particular investor has accessed that report. The repository server 2 maintains for each report a list of those who accessed that report. The repository server 2



can transmit that list to the report's contributor on a regular basis and/or when requested by the contributor.

The repository server 2 is coupled to a web server 4  
5 which in turn is coupled to the Internet via, for example, a T1 or ISDN connection. The web server 4 is a high powered server computer that runs a web server program. In the representative embodiment, the web server 4 executes, for example, Netscape's Commerce  
10 Server program. The web server program allows web pages (in HTML format) to be accessed by investors. The web server 4 also executes other programs and subroutines as required.

15 Each investor has a user computer 6, 8, such as, for example, a personal computer with an Intel Pentium processor and a fast modem. In the representative embodiment, the user computer 6, 8 executes an Internet browser program, such as, for example, Netscape's  
20 Navigator 2.1 browser program. The Internet browser can read files in HTML format. In the representative embodiment, the Internet browser has access to a plug-in program that can read files in the predetermined format. In the representative embodiment, the plug-in is the  
25 Acrobat Exchange program, available from Adobe Systems that can read files in ".pdf" format. The user computer 6, 8 can connect with the Internet via, for example, a commercial Internet Service Provider.

30 The web server 4 includes to a web server helper application, which in the representative embodiment is

the CGI (common gateway interface) program, that is activated by investors through web pages provided by the web server 4. CGI is an interface between the web server program and other programs. CGI lets those other

5 programs process HTML forms and other data coming from Internet browsers, and then lets the other programs send a response back the web server 4 to be delivered to the Internet browser. The response can be HTML files, GIF

10 files, PDF files or any data that the Internet browser can view. Thus, generally, when an Internet browser requests a document from the web server 4, the web server 4 server program finds the document and sends it to the Internet browser. However, if the Internet browser requests a CGI program, the web server 4 server program

15 acts as a middleman between the Internet browser and the CGI program. Other web server helper applications, such as, for example, BGI, NSAPI or ISAPI, can be used in place of CGI within the principles of the present invention.

20

Access to the web server 4 begins from an investor's Internet browser. Initially, the investor can access "public" web pages generally describing some of the features of the document delivery service of the present

25 invention. If the investor chooses to proceed, the investor selects the "log-in" option from the initial web page.

**User Verification:** The first step the web server 4 takes

30 in handling an investor request is verifying that the investor is permitted to access the information stored at

the repository server 2. This is accomplished using the standard verification procedure built into the communication protocol between Internet browsers and web servers.

5

The web server 4 uses Netscape's Commerce Server's ability to call custom verification subroutines when a user tries to access CGI's and web pages. The web server 4 executes a subroutine and, using Netscape's NSAPI, receives the ID and password that the investor is asked to provide by the server/browser, and then verifies the ID and password against a database of authorized users (the user database) maintained at the repository server 2. If the user is verified, the Internet browser will be given a verification signature. An investor who is not in the user database, or enters an incorrect password, is denied access to CGI's and web pages on the web server 4 by simply having the subroutine return an "Access Denied" flag to the web server 4. This subroutine maintains an open connection to the user database to improve performance.

Whenever an investor makes a query for a list of reports, the investor's Internet browser sends an HTTP (hypertext transfer protocol) request that represents what the user wants to the web server 4. If the request does not have a verification signature attached to it, the web server 4 sends a command back to the Internet browser, causing it to prompt the user for an ID and password. The Internet browser will then return this information to the web server 4, which will verify that the user is entitled to

access the reports stored at the repository server 2. If the user is verified, the Internet browser will be given a verification signature. If not, the user will be prompted again for his ID and password. Once access is  
5 verified, the web server 4 will start the CGI program named in the original HTTP request, along with any run-time parameters that are specified in the request. The CGI program first verifies that the user making the request (whose ID is passed to the CGI program by the web  
10 server 4 through, for example, an environment variable) is the only one using that ID at that moment. This is done by the following method:

- a. The CGI program gets the value of the Internet browser "cookie", and extracts the value for  
15 the named pair "mxauth" from the cookie.
- b. If the value is empty, the CGI program indicates that this user is accessing the web server 4 for the first time since starting his or her Internet browser. This user then  
20 becomes the designated "current user of this ID". A new random value for the "mxauth" part of the browser cookie is generated, stored on the web server 4 under this user's ID, and sent back to the Internet browser, so that the  
25 Internet browser can send it back next time.
- c. If the value is not empty, the CGI program indicates that this user has previously already accessed the web server 4 since starting the browser program, and has been given an  
30 authorizing cookie. If the "mxauth" value of the cookie does not match the value stored on

the web server for this user, then this user has been superseded by another user using the same ID. The CGI does not perform the requested task, and tells the user that access is denied. If the "mxauth" value of the cookie does match, then this user is authorized to continue, and the CGI performs the requested task. Each time the user is authorized to continue, the time of the access is stored on the web server 4.

d. A stored cookie value that is over an hour old is considered "stale". A user whose code does not match a stale cookie is allowed access as if the user was initially signing on, as per b. above.

Part of the rationale for this method comes from the lack of a "sign-off" from a user. When a user "leaves" the web server 4 to browse other parts of the WWW, or closes down his or her Internet browser, the web server 4 is not informed.

(For reference, it is noted that cookies are a general mechanism which server side connections, such as CGI scripts, can use to both store and retrieve information on a client side of an Internet connection. A web server, when returning an HTTP object to an Internet browser, may also send a piece of state information which the Internet browser will store. Included in the state object is a description of the range of URLs for which that state is valid. Future HTTP requests made by the

Internet browser which fall within that range will include a transmittal of the current value of the state object from the Internet browser to the web server. For no compelling reason, the state object is known in the art as a "cookie.")

Other systems that allow only one instance of an ID to be active at one time rely on a "sign-off" notification to tell when the ID can be used again for "sign-on".

10 Because the web server 4 does not receive a "sign-off", it is assumed that any new user is allowed to "sign-on" with that ID, but all others that are currently using that ID will now be denied further access, until they "sign-on" again (which involves closing down the browser,

15 then restarting it again). Furthermore, step d. is included to keep a user from locking himself out of his own ID if he happens to use browsers from two different locations, such as home and office.

20 Thus, the following scenarios apply:

*Scenario 1:*

- \* User 1 signs on to the web server 4 at his office. The CGI marks this browser/user ID combination as the current user.
- 25 \* At 5:00PM, he goes home, without closing down his browser.
- \* At 5:45PM he signs on from his home computer. The CGI now marks this browser/user ID as the current user.
- 30 \* At 10:00PM, he goes to bed, without turning off his browser.

- 5           \*     At 8:00AM the next day, he arrives at work, and tries to access the web server 4 again. Because his 10:00PM cookie is now "stale", the CGI marks the office browser/user ID as the current user.

*Scenario 2:*

- 10           \*     User 1 signs on to the web server 4 at her office. The CGI marks this browser/user ID combination as the current user.
- 15           \*     She then goes to the desk of User 2, and shows User 2 "this new web service", using her own user ID and password to sign on to the web server 4. The CGI marks User 2's browser as the current user of User 1's ID.
- 20           \*     After a few minutes, User 1 returns to her original computer, to find that the CGI is denying her access. User 2 has her locked out by using her ID.

This user verification system is particularly well suited in information delivery systems where a fee is charged per ID/password.

- 25   **Web Server:** The web server 4 uses a single CGI program that handles all the types of requests that a user makes to the web server 4. In the representative embodiment, the types of requests that the CGI program can handle are:

- 30           \*     Return a list of reports recently received at the repository server 2.

- \* Reformat the current list of reports.
  - \* Present a form that allows the user to specify criteria for reports the user wants to access.
  - \* Return a list of reports matching the criteria  
5 in the form mentioned above.
  - \* Return a list of reports summarized by report contributor.
  - \* Return a list of reports authored by a specific contributor.
- 10 These requests are handled similarly, except for the request for the form that the user fills in to specify criteria for reports that the user wants to access.

Except for the third request listed above, a query is  
15 formulated (whose parameters are determined by the run-time arguments given to the CGI from the original HTTP request from the investor) by the web server 4 and sent to the appropriate database 11, 13. A result set (a list of reports) is returned and stored in memory. The CGI  
20 then opens a HTML template form that comprises RAL (research access language) elements, fills in each RAL element with data from the result set and sends the contents of the template to the Internet browser through the Web Server 4. (In the case of the reports that are  
25 summarized by contributor, the CGI simply condenses the list of headlines internally to summary form, before using the template.) When the output from the CGI is received at the investor's Internet browser, the browser forms it into a "page" of information, along with action  
30 buttons that the investor can select to initiate other requests.



The request to present a "report query form" (the third request listed above) calls for the CGI to make two queries from the relational database 11. The first query is for a list of all contributors whose reports this investor has authorization (i.e., is entitled) to access. The result set of this query is used to fill a list box, from which the investor is expected to pick the particular contributors whose reports the investor would like to access. The second query is for a list of all industries. The result set of this query is used to fill a list box, from which the investor is expected to pick the particular industries that the investor is interested in. These list boxes are defined in the HTML template with RAL elements that are appropriate to this particular user request.

When a query is made, the web server 2 selects the appropriate database to which the query is first routed. In summary, if the query involves text matching (e.g., a full text search) within reports, the query is passed to the full text database 13. If the query does not involve text matching within reports, the query is passed to the relational database 11.

In the representative embodiment, each database comprises a number of database servers networked together. (for example, database server 13 comprises a network of database servers.) The database servers that are available to the CGI are listed in the WEBPUBL.INI file on the web server 4. When satisfying a non-text matching query, the CGI will attempt to use an SQL type server

(e.g., 11) first. If that database server is not available, the CGI will automatically switch to the next available SQL database server. (If all SQL database servers are not available, then the query will be passed  
5 on to full text database server (e.g. 13).) When satisfying a text matching query, the CGI will attempt to use an full text database server (e.g. 13). Again, if that server is not available, then its backup will be tried, and so on, until either a server can satisfy the  
10 query, or all servers have been found to be down. In addition to this automatic backup system, the CGI practices semi-random selection of servers in an effort to balance the load on the servers. This means that the order that servers are tried is not always the same.

15

The HTML template forms that the CGI uses rely on forms that are part of HTML. This allows the users to select buttons on the pages to submit requests. Each page may have several buttons, and the names of the buttons (the  
20 actual visible text in them) are used in the CGI to identify which button the user selected, and therefore, which action to perform. Parameters for a query are taken from other form constructs, such as text fields, list boxes, and combo boxes. When a form does not  
25 actively show a parameter value, but it would be convenient for the CGI to maintain its value for the next user request, the values are stored as "hidden" fields in the form. (A hidden field is a form construct defined in HTML for just this purpose.) This allows the parameters  
30 of a query to be stored in a page that shows the results of a query, so that they can then be used again as

starting values when the user requests the report query form.

**Authorization:** In the representative embodiment, each  
5 user has authorization (i.e., is entitled) to access a  
subset of the information stored at the repository server  
2. The contributor determines who has access to each  
report. For example, an investment bank may designate  
that one of its reports can be accessed only by its  
10 employees and certain investors (e.g., its customers).  
Another report may be designated as accessible by  
employees only. A third report may be released for  
general distribution to all who wish to access that  
report.

15

Every document contributed by a contributor is identified  
by a "contributor ID". Furthermore the document is  
assigned by the contributor to one or many "document  
groups" owned by the contributor. (Documents usually  
20 belong to one document group.)

The authorization information links an investor to a list  
of document groups. Each investor may be permitted to  
access documents in one, some or all document groups.

25

The repository server 2 constantly maintains an up to  
date list of all the report groups available along with  
the reports in the relational database 11. This list is  
updated in real time after a report is added, and  
30 completely refreshed daily (e.g., after report removal of  
expired reports). The list is also updated after a

contributor changes the entitlement status of an individual investor (or investor group).

To submit a query, an investor must be identified by the repository server 2. As the investor's credential are checked (see above), the authorization information is retrieved by the repository server 2. This authorization information contains a list of report groups the investor is permitted (entitled) to access.

10

**Optimizations:** Two types of optimizations are performed by repository server 2. The first is a simplification of the authorization restriction. The second is an optional optimization performed when the result set has to be sorted; it is aimed at reducing the perceived response time for the first answers to a query.

One of the characteristics of the architecture of the present invention is that each query submitted to a database 11, 13 is submitted as a structure description, rather than a fully formed SQL statement. The actual SQL statement is built by the database server 11, 13 itself. Thus, the optimizations can take place on the raw query definition (i.e., a structure definition) before executing the query. This allows for more powerful query optimization, and immediate query definition analysis to select the proper mechanism to execute it.

In the alternative, the actual SQL statement may be fully formulated and then submitted to the database server 11, 13.

1. *Optimization of the authorization restriction*

In query definition, the investor can restrict the query to a subset of the contributors the investor has access to. This feature is used to implement queries like

5 "'What's new today from XYZ" and "All reports relating to automobiles from PQR."

The purpose of the authorization optimizer is to build the least expensive (with respect to execution time)  
10 selection clause, which will restrict the investor's query to the database subset the investor is allowed to access.

The authorization optimizer uses this database content  
15 information, combined with the investor's accessible groups, as well as the contributor restriction in the query, to build the restriction clause using the following method.

- 20 The repository server 2 builds two lists of groups:
- a) the list of groups the investor has requested and has access to.
  - b) the list of groups the investor has requested but doesn't have access to

25

Based on the number of elements in these two lists the authorization optimizer will build the proper restriction clause.

30 The following pseudo code describes the actual code used to implement this algorithm:

44

```

    for (all the groups in the investor's allowed group list) do
    begin
        if (group is in the query contributor restriction)
            and group is in database)
5         then add group to the allowed list
    end

    for (all the groups in the database) do
    begin
10         if (group is in the query's contributor restriction)
            and group is not in the investor's allowed list)
            then add group to the disallowed list
    end

15     if (allowed groups list is empty)
        then deny request
    else if (disallowed groups list is empty)
        then no restriction
    else if (decisionFunction (allowed list, disallowed list))
20         then restrict to groups in allowed list
        else restrict to groups not in disallowed list

```

The "decisionFunction" selects the shorter of the two  
25 lists, namely, allowed list and disallowed list.

This optimization is more efficient when the database's  
 content is close from the investor authorization, since  
 it works by trimming the unnecessary restrictions for  
30 groups without reports in the database.

To improve the efficiency of this optimization when the  
 number of groups in the database grows, the records could  
 be dispatched to different tables based on groups and the  
35 same optimization algorithm could be used to select the  
 appropriate table and generate a different restriction  
 clause for every table targeted.

## 2. Optimization of sorted queries

40 The purpose of the sorted queries optimizer is to provide

the investor with a fast answer even when the number of elements to sort is substantial.

Unlike other applications used in memory sorting,  
5 database sorting can rely on a buffer being swapped in and out to disk from the main memory. When the number of items to sort becomes significant, these I/O operation can consume a lot of time. When an investor submits a query via the Internet, the repository server 2 via the  
10 web server 4 returns the first hundred rows by default, the most recent reports being displayed first. The actual query result may contain thousand of reports. Thus, to display the hundred most recent reports, the database has to sort the whole result set before  
15 returning any answer.

In order to provide the investor with a quick answer, the sorted queries optimizer will try to run multiple queries, each for a smaller subset of the query. If the  
20 query has to be sorted by the report's date, the sorted queries optimizer divides the requested time period of the query definition into multiple chunks and executes the same query restricted to every chunk. Accordingly, the sorted queries optimizer does not disturb the sorting  
25 order.

Based upon tests of real data sets, it was found that it was more efficient to perform only two queries, rather than a lot of them. The first query is performed on the  
30 first 10th of the time period, the second one on the remainder period. For some typical queries, the second

subquery execution is unnecessary since the first query had already returned the number of rows requested by the investor.

5 For database 13, the retrieving of a count is orders of magnitude faster than retrieving the full result set. The present invention takes advantage of this characteristic to give an immediate feedback to the investor. As soon as a query is submitted, the present  
10 invention performs a count and sends this information to the web server 4. The web server 4 can take advantage of this feature to return that information to the Internet browser by flushing it's internal buffers. That way, even when the retrieval of the result set takes tens of  
15 seconds, the investor gets some feedback in seconds.

Ideally, the sorted queries optimizer is used only for sorted queries and when the number of rows is above a given threshold. The present invention uses the result  
20 of the count to trigger the sorted query optimization.

The following pseudo code describes the code used to implement the sorted queries optimizer:

```
25 Retrieve the count
   if (Query is sorted by a time) and (count >= threshold) then
       begin
30           if (query definition contains a time range)
               then get the time range from the query definition
               else use an appropriate default value

               add the restriction for 1/10th of the time range
               retrieve the first rows
35           rows_still_to_fetch = rows_requested - rows_already_fetched
```



47

```
        if (rows_still_to_fetch > 0)
            begin
                add the restriction for remainder of the time range
                retrieve rows_still_to_fetch rows
5          end
        end
```

This optimization significantly improves the response time when the time to perform the additional query is negligible compared to the time necessary to sort the full set.

The communication delay inherent in the connection between the Internet browser and the web server 4 may also introduce additional delays hiding some of the optimization benefits.

**Templates:** According to the present invention, the web server 4 executes a research access program. The research access program provides a mechanism that enables an investor to access the information in the databases 11, 13. The research access program also implements an Internet CGI, which accepts input parameters from HTML forms, and then using templates forms, generates HTML pages comprising information retrieved from the databases 11, 13. The template forms are written in a novel computer language, called herein a "research access language" (or RAL) that describes how to integrate the information retrieved from the databases 11, 13 into this form. The template forms include RAL elements, as discussed in detail below.

The present invention allows investors to submit queries and receive in response thereto a list of reports that

satisfy the queries. The queries are constructed from one or more search parameters, including: which contributing company published the report; which stock symbols figure prominently in the report; when the report  
5 was published; what industries are featured in the report; and keyword search parameters.

An investor may enter search parameters at a user computer 6, 8 via a web page provided by the web server  
10 4. When the investor selects the "submit" button on the web page, the search parameters are forwarded by the Internet browser to the web server 4. The search parameters are used to form a query. The query is submitted to the appropriate database 11, 13 and a list  
15 of matching documents is generated. This list is formatted on the web server 4 into HTML form, and sent to the investor at the user computer 6, 8, where the investor's Internet browser displays the list to the investor.

20

The input to the research access program of the present invention comes from HTML forms completed by investors. The fields that can be searched on for document queries (and the expected values of such fields) include:

25 date: A date range from "today" backwards, matching a document's official release date. Possible values include:

0	Today
1	Last 2 Days
2	ThisWeek
3	Last 7 Days
5	Last 14 Days
7	This Month

30

- 8 Last 30 Days
- 10 All Dates
- 12 Last 60 Days
- 13 Last 90 Days

5 ticker: A field for ticker symbols.

query: A field for "free text" for searches of the document text. Logical expressions can be used, including the ampersand ('&') for a logical 'and', and the pipe character ('|') for a logical 'or'. Parenthesis can be used for grouping expressions, and double quotes can be used to group words into phrases. All free text searches are not case sensitive.

For example:

15           microsoft           Find documents with 'microsoft' in their text.

20           ibm & microsoft       Find documents with 'ibm' and 'microsoft' in their text.

              ibm | microsoft     Find documents with either 'ibm' or 'microsoft' in their text.

25           ibm &               Find documents with 'ibm',  
              ( microsoft       and either 'microsoft' or  
              | apple )         'apple' in their text.

30           "earnings report"   Find documents with the phrase 'earnings report' in their text.

contributors: A field for a comma separated list of contributor ID's.

industries: A field for a comma separated list of industry ID's.

There are a number of options for displaying information to an investor. Some of these options are based on

technical limitations (such as line speed), while others are based on the preferences of the investor (e.g., tabular output, prose, etc.). In order to react quickly to changes in display requirements, the research access  
5 program of the present invention utilizes template forms to format HTML pages comprising search results. According to the present invention, information retrieved from the databases 11, 13 is placed in HTML page format according to changeable template forms for said HTML  
10 pages.

Thus, input (included in the HTML forms completed by investor) to the research access program of the present invention from an investor can include view mode  
15 parameters relating to the format in which the investor wishes to receive the search results and other information. By supplying view mode parameters, the investor can indicate to the web server 4 the desired format of information, including how many records of  
20 information are displayed. View mode parameters (and expected values) include:

**FT:** Form Type. Expected values are 'L' for 'list format', 'T' for 'table format', and 'D' for double line format.

25 **viewmode:** This field indicates whether all records that are returned by a query should be displayed (within reason -- in the representative embodiment, there is a display limit of 1000 records), or whether the number of records display should be limited to a predetermined  
30 number. If the 'viewmode' value is set to 'all', then all records will be displayed. Otherwise, the number of

records displayed will be limited to the predetermined number.

To submit a query, the user completes the fields  
5 discussed above and then selects a "submit" button. When  
an investor submits a query, the name and value of the  
HTML form 'submit' button selected are treated as input.  
In the representative embodiment, if the following  
strings appear in the 'name' of the submit button, they  
10 are treated in the following manner:  
**submit:** Make a query according to the parameters listed  
above.  
**bboard:** Same as **submit**, except that the query  
formulated includes the requirement that only documents  
15 recently received at the repository server 2, e.g. since  
midnight, be returned.  
**long:** Change the view mode to a double line format.  
**short:** Change the view mode to a list format.  
**table:** Change the view mode to a table format.  
20 **summary:** Same as **submit**, but also requests generation of  
a summary list, breaking down the number of documents  
that match the query by submitting contributor, and the  
document type (research document, or morning call note).  
In addition, generates stored HTML files for each  
25 contributor in the summary, with one listing of the  
individual research documents, and another for the  
individual morning call notes. In the summary list,  
generates links to the stored HTML files.  
**notes:** Same as **summary**.  
30 **all:** Change the view mode to view all documents.  
**last:** Change the view mode to view the 100 most

recent documents.

query: Generate a query form for the user.

count only: Display the number of documents that match the query that matches the current parameters.

5 company search: Generate a list of companies (named symbols), and place the list in a form from which the user can choose a company to perform a search upon.

choose symbol: Generate a query form for the user, pre-setting the ticker input item to the value selected from  
10 a symbol list.

The program output, of course, depends upon the input including which 'submit' button was selected by the user. The user's choice of a submit button determines which  
15 template will be chosen for output.

Additionally, templates may be preset for a user or a group of users. Thus, all users from a particular company or geographic area may be assigned one group of  
20 templates and all users from another company or geographic area may be assigned another group of templates.

Once a template file is opened, the characters in it are  
25 passed directly through to standard output (the normal CGI output channel), until an RAL element is encountered. In that case, the RAL element is processed according to the rules set forth below, and the output from the RAL element is also sent to standard output, inserted into  
30 the stream of characters in the template.

The following are examples of templates that may be used:

- resultrl.tpl: List form output for a query.
- resultrd.tpl: Double line output for a query.
- resultrt.tpl: Table form output for a query.
- 5 resultcl.tpl List form output for a query, broken down  
by contributor and document type during a  
summary.
- resultcd.tpl Double line output for a query, broken  
down by contributor and document type  
10 during a summary.
- resultct.tpl Table form output for a query, broken down  
by contributor and document type during a  
summary.
- resultq.tpl Query form.
- 15 resultx.tpl Query count.
- resulti.tpl Symbol Guide form.
- resultt.tpl Standard HTTP header prepended to each of  
these templates.
- bboardrl.tpl: List form output for a bulletin board.
- 20 bboardrd.tpl: Double line output for a bulletin board.
- bboardrt.tpl: Table form output for a bulletin board.
- bboardcl.tpl List form output for a bulletin board,  
broken down by contributor and document  
type during a summary.
- 25 bboardcd.tpl Double line output for a bulletin board,  
broken down by contributor and document  
type during a summary.
- bboardct.tpl Table form output for a bulletin board,  
broken down by contributor and document  
30 type during a summary.

If a query is submitted with no parameters filled in, the query is termed a bulletin board query and requests the most recently available documents on all subjects.

## 5 Research Access Language

The following is a description of the RAL of the present invention. RAL elements begin with a start token, finish with an end token, and contain attributes in between.

The start token is followed by a "white space" character.

- 10 Attributes are indicated by the name of the attribute, followed by an equals sign ("="), followed by the value of the attribute. An attribute name consists of consecutive alphabetic characters. An attribute value consists of consecutive non-white space characters,
- 15 unless it is enclosed by double quotes, in which case it consists of all characters enclosed in a pair of double quotes. An end token contained within a non-quoted attribute value will truncate the attribute value, and the language element. The following is a syntax
- 20 description of an RAL element:

```

start-token    := "{mx" <white-space>
white-space    := (any ASCII character value between 1 and 32, inclusive)
end-token      := "}"
25 attribute    := <attribute-name> "=" <attribute-value>
attribute-name := "end" | "name" | "true" | "width" | "align" | "start" | "false" |
                  "empty" | "match" | "format" | "select" | "quotes"
attribute-value := <double-quotes> <any-characters> <double-quotes> | <any-non-
30                  white-characters (except end-token)>

```

### Examples:

```

    {mx name=headline align=left width=50}
    {mx start=documents}
35    {mx name=synopsis match=1 true=Yes false=""}
```



Attribute Namesalign

The 'align' attribute specifies the alignment of the output from the current element, within the width indicated by the 'width' attribute in the element.

Possible values:

left (default) -

center

right

10 See also:

width

empty

The 'empty' attribute specifies what should be displayed as output for the current element, if the evaluated output for the element (before padding or alignment) is an empty string. This attribute is different from others, in that it remains in effect for all following language elements, until its value is changed.

20 Possible values:

(Any string. Use "" to indicate an empty string.)

end

The 'end' attribute marks the end of a loop. The attribute value indicates which type of loop the current element marks the end of.

Possible values:

document

contributorlist

30 industrylist

symbollist

See also:

start

### false

- 5 The 'false' attribute specifies a string value to be displayed as output for the current element if the evaluated value for the 'name' attribute does NOT match the value of the 'match' attribute. This string may also use the '%s' feature described under 'format'.

- 10 Possible values:

(Any string. Use "" to indicate an empty string.)

See also:

match, true, format

### 15 format

- The 'format' attribute specifies simple output formatting for output of the current element. Its format is the same as a C language printf() format string, but allows only string formatting (%s), and only one occurrence of that within the format string. The evaluated value of the element, as a string, is used as the value to fill the '%s' in the formatting string. Some examples are:

	<u>Format string</u>	<u>Element Value</u>	<u>Output Result</u>
25	"%s"	"ABC Corp."	"ABC Corp."
	"%15s"	"ABC Corp."	"ABC Corp. "
	"%-15s"	"ABC Corp."	" ABC Corp."
	"%5.5s"	"ABC Corp."	"ABC C"
	"%s Documents"	"ABC Corp."	"ABC Corp. Documents"

30

Possible values:

(Any valid C printf() formatting string.)

See also:

align, width

## 5 match

The 'match' attribute specifies a value which the RAL processor will compare to the evaluated result from the 'name' attribute. If the two values match exactly, then the output from the current element will be the string specified by the 'true' attribute, otherwise the output will be the string specified by the 'false' attribute. Some examples are:

	<u>Match</u>	<u>True</u>	<u>False</u>	<u>Element Value</u>	<u>Output</u>
15	"1"	"Synopsis"	" "	"0"	" "
	"1"	"Synopsis"	" "	"1"	"Synopsis"

Possible values:

(Any valid string. Use "" for an empty string.)

20 See Also:

true, false, name

## name

The 'name' attribute specifies a data field to be used as the output for the current element. The data field name given as the value for this attribute is the name of a field in a research document description, a contributor description, an industry description, or a stock symbol description. A list of data fields supported is given in the "Data Fields" sections below. The field name can also specify any CGI input field (for CGI programs using

RAL) by prepending an underscore character to the input field name, or it can specify any .INI file entry or environment variable by prepending a dollar sign to the entry/variable name.

5 *Possible values:*

(Any valid data field name, or `_cgi-input-name`, or `$ini-entry-name`, or `$environment-variable-name`.)

*See also:*

match, Data Fields

10

quotes

The 'quotes' attribute indicates whether output from the current element should be surrounded by double quotes.

If this attribute is set to "1", the 'width' and 'align'

15 attributes are ignored.

*Possible values:*

"1" to surround output by quotes

"0" to not surround output by quotes (default)

20 start

The 'start' attribute indicates the beginning point of a loop, with each iteration of the loop enumerating the data items specified by the value of this attribute. See the section "Data Enumeration" below for details.

25 *Possible values:*

documents

contributorlist

industrylist

symbolist

30 *See also:*

end, Data Enumeration

true

The 'true' attribute specifies a string value to be displayed as output for the current element if the evaluated value for the 'name' attribute matches the value of the 'match' attribute. This string may also use the '%s' feature described under 'format'.

Possible values: -

(Any string. Use "" to indicate an empty string.)

See also:

10 match, false, format

width

The 'width' attribute specifies a number which gives the desired width, in characters, of the output for the current element. If the currently evaluated output is shorter than the 'width' value, then the output is padded with spaces on the left, right, or both, according to the value of the 'align' attribute. If the output is longer than the 'width' attribute, the output is truncated on the right, and the last three characters are replaced with periods ('...') to indicate a truncated value.

Possible values:

(Any valid integer.)

See also:

25 align

Data Enumeration

The RAL attributes 'start' and 'end' are used to mark elements that are to be repeated during the enumeration of data objects. For example,

{mx start=documents}{mx name=headline}

{mx end=documents}

would cause RAL to enumerate all documents that match the current query, outputting the headline of each one. (By placing the 'end' element on the next line, it also  
5 causes the headlines to be separated by an end-of-line character). The available enumerations are listed below. All enumerations are filtered so as only to include documents the user that is making the enumeration is authorized to access. That is, not all users see the  
10 same results when making enumerations, according to their level of authorization.

#### *documents*

The 'documents' enumeration loops through the result set  
15 of a query on the database of research documents. In the current implementation, the input parameters to the query are taken from CGI input items from an HTML page. They are:

20 **daterange:** An integer from 0 to 12 specifying a date range for the release date of a document. The possible values are:

	0	Today
	1	Last 2 Days
	2	ThisWeek
25	3	Last 7 Days
	5	Last 14 Days
	7	This Month
	8	Last 30 Days
	10	All Dates
30	12	Last 60 Days
	13	Last 90 Days

**ticker:** A field for ticker symbols.

**query:** A field for "free text" for searches of the document text. Logical expressions can be used.

**contributors:** A list of contributor ID numbers which identify the contributors.

**industries:** A list of industry ID numbers relating to the document.

5

The following fields are available within a 'documents' enumeration, listed with the data they output:

	<b>Analysts</b>	Names of the analysts that compiled the document.
10	<b>AnalystIDs</b>	Numeric ID's of the analysts that compiled the document.
	<b>ByteCount</b>	Size of the document (in PDF form) in kilobytes or megabytes.
	<b>Contributor</b>	Name of the company that compiled the document.
	<b>ContributorID</b>	Numeric ID of the company that compiled the document.
	<b>DocID</b>	The internal system document ID number.
15	<b>DocType</b>	'R' for a research document; 'M' for a morning call note; 'N' for a news document.
	<b>Headline</b>	The headline of the document. The system of the representative embodiment also surrounds the output from a element that displays this field with an HTML "anchor" to a CGI that downloads the PDF file for the document, or generates an HTML page for documents with no PDF form.
20	<b>PageCount</b>	The number of pages in the document.
	<b>ReleaseDate</b>	The official release date of the document.
	<b>Relevance</b>	A number from 0 to 1000 that indicates the relevance of the document to the free text that was used in the query. The higher the number, the more matches on the free text.
25	<b>SubmitDate</b>	The date the document was submitted by the contributing company to the repository server 2.
	<b>Symbols</b>	A list of ticker symbols that the contributor listed as relevant in the document.
30	<b>Synopsis</b>	A "1"/"0" flag that indicates whether a synopsis is available for the document. By default, the value "Yes" is output if the synopsis is available, and "" is output otherwise. The representative embodiment also surrounds the output from a element that displays this field with an HTML

"anchor" to a CGI that creates an HTML page with the actual synopsis text.

The following fields are available outside a 'documents' enumeration, since they are summary information or status information. Their values depend on the same query used within a 'documents' enumeration:

**ChangeViewMode**

Generates text that can be used within a button to change the mode used to display documents. When the current view mode is set to show all documents, this data field generates "View Last ###", where ### is equivalent to the "Maximum" data field. When the current view mode is not set to show all documents, this data field generates "View All ###", where ### is equivalent to the "Total" data field. This text can be used as the value of a 'submit' button in HTML, and a CGI can perform the appropriate action to change display modes.

**ContributorFilter**

Displays the name of the current contributor being used to filter documents.

**ContributorsText**

Displays the names of all contributors whose codes appear in the \_contributors field.

**Count**

Displays the total number of documents actually retrieved by a query, as opposed the number of documents that actually match the query. When the view mode is set to show all documents, this field is equivalent to the "Total" data field. Otherwise, it is equivalent to the "Maximum" data field.

**CountFilter**



Displays the number of documents that match the current document type and contributor filter.

#### **DocsShown**

Generates variable text, depending on the view mode  
5 (all documents, or the limited (100) set). If the view mode is set to return all documents, this data field generates the text "### Entries", where ### is equivalent to the "Count" data field. If the view mode is not set to view all entries, the data field generates the text  
10 "Last ### of \*\*\* Entries", where ### is again equivalent to the "Count" data field, and \*\*\* is equivalent to the "Total" data field.

#### **DocTypeFilter**

Generates the text "Research", "Morning Call Notes",  
15 or "News", depending on the current value of the document type filter.

#### **IndustriesText**

Displays the names of all industries whose codes appear in the \_industries field.

#### **20 Maximum**

This data field is the limit on the number of documents to be retrieved when the view mode is not set to show all documents. In the representative embodiment, this value is 100 by default, or the value specified in  
25 the "MaxRows" entry in WEBPUBL.INI.

#### **MaxRows**

If the view mode is set to show all documents, this data field is equivalent to the "Total" field. Otherwise, it is equivalent to the "Maximum" field.

#### **30 MorningNotes**

This data field is the number of morning call notes

attributed to the current contributor specified in the contributor filter.

#### **News**

This data field is the number of news stories  
5 attributed to the current contributor specified in the contributor filter.

#### **Research**

This data field is the number of research documents  
10 attributed to the current contributor specified in the contributor filter.

#### **Total**

This data field is the total number of documents  
that match the current query parameters, regardless of  
view mode, contributor filter, or document type filter.

#### **15 ViewMode**

This data field generates "all" if the current view  
mode is set to view all documents that match a query.  
This field generates "last" if the current view mode is  
set to view only the last N documents that match a query,  
20 where N is equivalent to the "Maximum" data field.

#### **contributors**

The 'contributors' enumerations is the same as a  
'documents' enumeration, except that the documents are  
25 grouped by their contributors. The only fields that can  
be displayed are the contributor names, and the number of  
documents in the research and morning notes categories.  
This enumeration is used primarily for presenting  
document summaries by contributor to the users.

30

The following fields are available within a 'documents'

enumeration, listed with the data they output:

**Contributor**

Names of the contributor in a group.

**MorningNotes**

- 5       The number of morning notes submitted by the contributor.

**Research**

The number of research documents submitted by the contributor.

10

**contributorlist**

- The 'contributorlist' enumeration loops through the list of contributors from whom documents are available. This list is not based upon any query parameters -- if a user is entitled to see the documents of a particular contributor, the contributor's name is returned in the result set.
- 15

The following data fields are available within a

- 20 'contributorlist' enumeration:

**ContributorID**

An integer that identifies a contributor uniquely.

**ContributorName, or Contributor**

The name of the contributor.

- 25 The following data fields are available after a 'contributorlist' enumeration.

**ContributorCount**

The total number of contributors in the 'contributorlist' enumeration.

30

**industrylist**

The 'industrylist' enumeration loops through the list of industries about which documents may be compiled. There are no query parameters for the industry list. The following data fields are available within a

5 'industrylist' enumeration.

**IndustryID**

An integer that identifies an industry uniquely.

**IndustryName**

The name of the industry.

10

***symbollist***

The 'symbol list' enumeration loops through all ticker symbols/company names that match a given input string.

In the representative embodiment, the input string is  
15 taken from the CGI input item named 'company'. If a company name contains the input string, the ticker symbol/company name is included in the result set for enumeration.

20 The following data fields are available within a 'symbollist' enumeration.

**SymbolID**

The stock ticker symbol recognized for a company on the stock market exchange where it trades.

25 **SymbolName**

The name of the company.

**Program Control**

RAL allows logical control over its output. The -if,  
30 -endif, and -defer allow a template to make decisions about output based on run time values of CGI input

variables, environment or .INI variables, and the values of data fields from enumerations. If a -if element evaluates to FALSE, then all text and elements between the starting -if element and its terminating -endif

5 element will not be passed through to output. If a -defer element is used inside a regular RAL element, then the rest of the element is not evaluated, and is simply passed through to output, without the -defer element. This allows a template to evaluate some RAL elements, and

10 leave others to be evaluated later, if the output is used as a template itself.

#### -if and -endif Usage

```
{mx -if <expression> }
15 ...
{mx -endif}
```

where

```
expression := <value> <operator> <value>
20 value := <string> | <number> | <variable>
operator := == | < | > | != | <= | >=
string := <double-quote> [<any-characters>]+ <double-quote>
number := <digit>*
variable := [_ | $]<alphabetic character> [<alphanumeric characters>]+
```

25

Only one expression is allowed. A variable that does not evaluate to a known value will be treated as if it were a string. If a variable is preceded by an underscore ("\_"), its value is taken from a CGI input variable with

30 that name, minus the underscore. If a variable is preceded by a dollar sign ("\$"), its value is taken from the environment variable or from the program's .INI entry

which matches the variable name, minus the dollar sign.

The following example shows how the -if element can be used to display some text and values only if there are  
5 actually some morning notes in the result of the query.

```
      {mx -if morningnotes != 0}  
      There are {mx name=morningnotes} -- Click the "AM Notes" button to access  
      them. <BR>  
10    {mx -endif}
```

The following example shows how a CGI input variable can influence the output. In this example, if the  
"contributors" CGI form variable is not empty, then some  
15 text will be output, along with a built-in field that displays the names of all the contributors whose ID codes are in the "contributors" CGI form variable.

```
      {mx -if _contributors != ""}  
20    Query on contributors {mx name=contributorstext}  
      {mx -endif}
```

#### **-defer Usage**

The -defer element is simply a modifier for other  
25 elements. It keeps the RAL from evaluating an element immediately, and outputs the element as if it were plain text, except it leaves the -defer out. For example:

```
<option value=100 {mx -defer name=_contributors match=100 true=selected}> Selection Item 100
```

30

will output

<option value=100 {mx name=\_contributors match=100 true=selected}> Selection Item 100

the first time it is processed, and will this if that output is processed:

5

<option value=100 selected> Selection Item 100

(This may leave the "selected" out, depending on the value of \_contributors.)

10

One can have as many -defers as desired in an element -- they do accumulate. That is, having three -defers in an element will cause it to defer evaluation until the fourth processing.

15

#### *An Example Use of RAL*

The following is an example of RAL used within an HTML file. A web CGI program that processes RAL can use this example file as a template, and fill in the RAL elements with the derived values of a query. This HTML has been simplified for the purpose of explanation, with comments in italics.

20

<HTML>

25

<HEAD>

<TITLE>

Bulletin Board

</TITLE>

30 &lt;/HEAD&gt;

<BODY>

<h2> <i> Bulletin Board </h2> </i>

35 &lt;form method="POST" action="/CGIBIN/result.exe"&gt;

```

<input type="submit" name="subaction" value="Refresh">
<input type="submit" name="subaction" value="Query">
<input type="submit" name="subaction" value="Summary">
<input type="submit" name="subaction" value="AM Notes">

```

5

*Compare the total matching records to the maximum allowed in the display. If there are more, show the "change viewing mode" button.*

```

{mx -if total > maximum}
  <input type="submit" name="subaction" value="{mx name=changeviewmode}">
10 {mx -endif}
  <input type="submit" name="subaction" value="Long Form">
  <input type="hidden" name="current" value="bboard"> <br>

```

15 *Display the total number of documents that matched, and how many will be displayed in this list.*

```

  <b>{mx name=docsshow}</b> <br>
  </form>
  <PRE>
  <B>Submit Company      Pgs Size Symbol  Syn Headline
20   </B>
  <HR>

```

25 *This part is a document enumeration. The enumeration shows the fields named 'updatedate', 'contributor', 'pagecount', 'bytecount', 'symbols', 'synopsis', and 'headline'. Around the 'synopsis' field, there is a use of the -if element, which decides whether to output a hypertext links to the synopsis. There is no -if element for the </A>, because an extra one doesn't hurt most browsers.*

*(The following lines are split up with newlines to make it easier to read – running this HTML, it will not give the desired results.)*

```

30 {mx start=documents}
  {mx name=updatedate width=7}
  {mx name=contributor width=20}
  {mx name=pagecount width=3 align=right}
  {mx name=bytecount width=4 align=right}
35 {mx name=symbols width=10}
  {mx -if synopsis == 1}
    <A HREF="result.exe?subaction={mx name=synfile}">
  {mx -endif}
  {mx name=synopsis width=3} </A>
40 <A HREF="result.exe?subaction={mx name=docfile}"> {mx name=headline} </A>
  {mx end=documents} </PRE>
  <b>

```



*Display the final counts.*

```

{mx name=research} Research Documents <br>
{mx name=morningnotes} Morning Notes
{mx -if morningnotes > 0}
5  -- Click the "AM Notes" button to access them.
{mx -endif}
<br>
</b>

10  If there were more than a screenful of headlines displayed, create another form and display
the control buttons again, just for the user's convenience.
{mx -if research > 17}
<hr>
< form method="POST" action="/CGIBIN/result.exe">
15  <input type="submit" name="subaction" value="Refresh">
<input type="submit" name="subaction" value="Query">
<input type="submit" name="subaction" value="Summary">
<input type="submit" name="subaction" value="AM Notes">
{mx -if total > maximum}
20  <input type="submit" name="subaction" value="{mx name=changeviewmode}">
{mx -endif}
<input type="submit" name="subaction" value="Long Form">
<input type="hidden" name="current" value="bboard">
</form>
25 {mx -endif}
</BODY>
</HTML>

```

It will be appreciated that the templates and research access program described above are of general application, and can easily be modified to be used in many applications and fields. Accordingly, the templates and research access language should be understood as applicable to applications and fields other than for the distribution of research reports.

35

#### **Step-by-Step Examples**

The following are three step-by-step examples illustrating some of the principles discussed above. The

first example describes what happens when the user first "logs in" from a non-secure "home pages" on the WWW, and receives a Bulletin Board display. The second example shows what happens when the user selects the "Query" button that is on the Bulletin Board display from the previous example. The third example illustrates what happens when the user makes a query.

According to the representative embodiment of the present invention, there are a number of predetermined types of information displays available. A bulletin board display outputs a list of the headlines of reports that have recently been received by the repository server 2. (In these examples, "recently received" is defined to mean reports that have been received that day, e.g., since midnight on today's date.). The bulletin board display can include the time of submission of the report by the contributor, the identity of the contributor, the number of pages and size of the report, ticket symbols related to the report, whether a synopsis is available and the headline, all displayed one line per report. A query results display comprises the same fields of information, but for reports that satisfy a user's query. Each of the above two types of output can be displayed in other formats, e.g., in long form which includes a two or more line output for each report listing the headline, the time of submission of the report by the contributor, the identity of the contributor (company), the name(s) of the authors of the report, the number of pages and size of the report, ticket symbols related to the report, whether a synopsis is available. A summary display outputs a

three column table, each row listing a contributor, the number of research documents at the repository server 2 available for that user from that contributor and the number of morning notes at the repository server 2  
5 available for that user from that contributor.

#### Example 1: Logging In, and Getting a Bulletin Board

If a user has accessed an initial non-secure home page of the present invention, the user can select a link to "Log  
10 In". The actual link is to an address  
"/SCGIBIN/result.exe", where "result.exe" is the name of the CGI program that generates response pages to user actions. The directory /SCGIBIN is actually mapped on the non-secure web server to the directory /CGIBIN on the  
15 secure web server 4. This means that home pages are handled by the non-secure server, but actual access to reports is handled by the secure web server 4. When the secure web server 4 receives the request to run  
"result.exe", the web server 4 first checks the request  
20 to ensure that the Internet browser making the request is authorized to access the web server 4. If the Internet browser is not authorized, the web server 4 prompts the Internet browser to ask the user, via a dialog box, for a valid user ID and password.

25

In this example, the user enters the name "george@1984", and the password "wombat" and then selects OK. The web server 4 now verifies that the user is authorized. This is done by passing control to a subroutine named  
30 "mxp\_auth()" which consults the relational database's 11 list of valid users and their passwords. (In this

example, the relational database 11 is an SQL server.)  
If the given user ID and password matches a database  
entry, the subroutine sets up the environment variables  
HTTP\_CID as "1984" to represent the company ID of the  
5 user (taken from the "@1984" part of his ID), HTTP\_UID as  
"2096" to represent the user's internal ID (taken from  
the SQL sever's records), and HTTP\_MXP as "wombat" to  
represent the user's password. The subroutine then  
returns a REQ\_PROCEED value, and the web server 4 knows  
10 it may then proceed handling the user's request to run  
"result.exe".

The web server 4 next executes the program "result.exe",  
with no additional arguments, because none were specified  
15 in the hypertext link to it, and because the page that  
the request was made from was not an HTML form, which  
would have named data fields the user could fill in to  
modify the request. First, "result.exe" verifies that  
the user is not attempting access with the same ID that  
20 another user is using. So "result.exe" retrieves the  
value of the environment variable "HTTP\_COOKIE" which is  
provided by the web server 4 (from the HTTP "Cookie"  
value in the request from the Internet browser).  
"result.exe" attempts to find a value in the cookie named  
25 "mxauth". Since, in this example, this is the first time  
this user/browser has "logged in", the "mxauth" value in  
the cookie has not been set, so "result.exe" grants this  
user access, generates an authorization string for this  
user, stores the string where it can find it later, and  
30 outputs a cookie value to the web server 4 that the  
server will send back to the Internet browser.

The next thing "result.exe" does is to determine what type of request the user made when calling "result.exe". Since there are no arguments to "result.exe", and there are no HTML form values, "result.exe" defaults to

5 generating a Bulletin Board, which is a list of all headlines that have newly arrived at the repository server 2 today. The program has a choice of which type of database server to query for the list -- the SQL server 11, and the full-text search server 13. Since

10 this request does not require any full-text searching for values in documents, the "results.exe" program chooses to contact an SQL server 11. If the connection fails for some reason, the program will attempt to contact each backup SQL server until there are no more to connect to.

15 The program will then fall back to attempting to contacting the full-text search servers 13 until it finds one that is up. Failure to find any available servers will result in generation of an error message, and termination of the program.

20

For the sake of this example, we will assume that "result.exe" successfully connected to the SQL server 11. This particular request would have no parameters, except for specifying that only documents that have arrived on

25 the SQL server 11 since midnight are desired. The request for the document headlines is immediately submitted to the SQL server 11, which returns its results asynchronously. This allows the SQL server 11 to begin processing the request, while "result.exe" moves on to

30 its next step. This next step is to open an HTML template that is appropriate to the output requested by

the user. In this case, "result.exe" is generating a simple Bulletin Board, so it is programmed to select a template named "BBOARDR?.tpl". The question mark in the name is filled in by the format that the user prefers his  
5 headlines to be displayed in. Possible formats are double line output (? = 'D'), list output (? = 'L'), and table output (? = 'T'). The formats that each user prefers are stored in the same place that the user's authorization code for the cookie is stored. The  
10 "result.exe" program goes to that storage area, looks up the preferred format for "george@1984", discovers it is "L", and finishes its template selection by opening the file "BBOARDRL.TPL". (Of course, other possible formats could be specified and used.)

15

The template file is mostly HTML, with some RAL elements mixed into it. The "result.exe" program will read through this template, and will immediately output any straight HTML to standard output, which the web server 4  
20 will then send on to the Internet browser for the Internet browser to display as a page on the screen of the user's user computer 6, 8. However, the RAL elements will cause "result.exe" to insert various pieces of information into this stream of output at appropriate  
25 places, formatted according to the contents of the element. Show below is an annotated "BBOARDRL.TPL", indicating in italics what happens at certain RAL elements. (Note that, as above, elements begin with the characters "{mx".)

30

<HTML>  
<HEAD>

```

<TITLE>
Bulletin Board
</TITLE>
</HEAD>
5 <BODY BGCOLOR="ffff">
  <nobr>

```

10       *The next line, though has an RAL element that gets its value from the initialization file that "result.exe", named "webpubl.ini". The dollar sign before "webserver" indicates that "result.exe" should look up the JNI entry named "webserver", and substitute its name here in the HTML.*

```

<h2> <A HREF="{mx name=$webserver} /home/imagemap/mxnetlog.map">
<IMG SRC="/home/gif/mxnetlog.gif" BORDER=0 ALT="Service Name"
15 ISMAP> </A> <i>
  Bulletin Board
  </h2> </i>
  </nobr>
  <form method="POST" action="/CGIBIN/result.exe">
20 <nobr>
    <input type="submit" name="subaction" value="Refresh">
    <input type="submit" name="subaction" value="Query">
    <input type="submit" name="subaction" value="Summary">
    <input type="submit" name="subaction" value="AM Notes">

```

25       *The next lines are conditional, depending on whether the "total" number of headlines returned from a headline list query is greater than the "maximum" number that "result.exe" has been configured to display. When "result.exe" is confronted with resolving the value for "total", it first checks to see if it has that value yet. If not, it then goes into a waiting mode, while it waits for that value to arrive asynchronously from the database server 11, 13. Once the total arrives (which it does independently of the actual headline records), "result.exe" proceeds with evaluating this "if" condition. If the evaluation is false, then all text until the next "endif" is ignored.*

```

35 {mx -if total > maximum}

```

40       *In this example one, the total number of headlines returned is 143, while the value set for "maximum" is 100. So this condition is true, meaning the next line gets evaluated and sent out. The element named "changeviewmode" is intended to generate text for a button that the user can press to change from viewing only 100 headlines, to view all of them. So this element's value will become "View All 143".*

```

<input type="submit" name="subaction" value="{mx name=changeviewmode}">
{mx -endif}
<input type="submit" name="subaction" value="Long Form">
<input type="hidden" name="current" value="bboard">

```

5

*The next line has the element "docsshown". This evaluates to a phrase that tells the user what he is being shown. In this case, the element's value is "Latest 100 of 143 documents". These values depend on the total number of records, the maximum, and whether the user presses the "changeviewmode" button later, in which case it would show "143 documents".*

10

```

<br> <font > <b> {mx name=docsshown} </font> </b> <br>
</nobr>
</form>
15 <PRE>
<B> Submit Company      Pgs Size Symbol      Syn Headline
</B>

```

20

*The next line actually does not contain any line breaks until the </PRE>, but it is wrapped it here for clarity. The first element " {mx start=documents}" marks the beginning of a loop, causing "result.exe" to repeat this section through the "{mx end=documents}" as long as there are headline records in the result from the query. All the elements in between are involved in displaying fields of the headline records, and in two cases, they are used to establish hypertext links to "result.exe" with arguments that display document synopsis and document contents. Of particular interest here, is that "result.exe" will access the headline records as they arrive asynchronously from the database server 11, 13, displaying them as soon as they arrive. The entire result set of the query does not have to be present for display to start, thus making the display to the user appear faster. In fact, the server is programmed to break the query to it up into pieces if sorting the results will be a lengthy process, as discussed above in the section titled "Optimizations". When a query is broken up, the most recent headlines are accessed first, which is the order that they are shown in this list. In addition, "result.exe" makes certain that the data is being sent to the server (and therefore to the user) by flushing its output queue every 5 headlines.*

25

30

35

```

<HR> {mx start=documents} {mx name=updatedate width=7} {mx
name=contributor width=20} {mx name=pagecount width=3 align=right} {mx
name=bytecount width=4 align=right} {mx name=symbols width=10} {mx -if
synopsis == 1} <A HREF="result.exe?subaction={mx name=synfile}"> {mx
40 -endif} {mx name=synopsis width=3} </A> <A HREF="result.exe?subaction={mx
name=docfile}"> {mx name=headline} </A>
{mx end=documents} </PRE>

```



<b>

5       *The next lines display counts of the documents, broken down by report type (e.g., here, research documents and morning notes.) Some of the output is conditional, depending on a zero value.*

```

{mx name=research} Research Documents<br>
{mx name=morningnotes} Morning Notes
{mx -if morningnotes > 0} _
10 -- Click the "AM Notes" button to access them.
{mx -endif}
<br>
</b>

```

15       *It is convenient to have the action buttons also at the end of a long list of documents, but it looks unprofessional to have two sets of buttons with a short list of documents. So the next section that displays buttons is identical to the button display section above, except that it is conditional on how many research documents were actually displayed.*

```

20 (mx -if research > 17}
    <hr>
    <form method="POST" action="/CG1B1N/result.exe">
    <nobr>
    <input type="submit" name="subaction"
25 <input type="submit" name="subaction"
    <input type="submit" name="subaction"
    <input type="submit" name="subaction"
    {mx -if total > maximum}
    <input type="submit" name="subaction"
30 {mx -endif}
    <input type="submit" name="subaction" value="Refresh">
    value="Query">
    value=" Summary">
    value="AM Notes">
35 value="{nm name=changevieWmode}">
    value="Long Form">
    <input type="hidden" name="current" value="bboard">
    </nobr>
    </form>
40 {mx -endif}
    </BODY>
    </HTML>

```

The preceding example generates a page 100 for display on the user's Internet browser at the user's user computer 6, 8 as shown in Fig. 2. (The graphic listing the  
5 service name is not shown.)

The page 100, displayed in bulletin board format, includes a number of action buttons 120-130, and a list of reports. The action buttons 120-130 are all used as  
10 commands to "result.exe". Each report is listed on a single line, with information about the report including the time of submission of the report by the contributor (102), the identity of the contributor (104), the number of pages (106) and size of the report (108), ticket  
15 symbols related to the report (110), whether a synopsis is available (111) and the report's headline (112). The user can select (e.g., click on) a headline and have the complete report transferred from the repository server 2 to the user computer 6, 8. The user can select an entry  
20 in the synopsis column and have the synopsis displayed.

A refresh button 120, if selected, cause this same report to be regenerated, e.g., to include any new reports received since the this page 100 was generated. A query  
25 button 122, if selected, causes a query form to be generated, as explained in example 2 below. A summary button, if selected, causes a summary report to be generated. The summary report comprises a three column table, each row listing a contributor, the total number  
30 of research documents at the repository server 2 available for that user from that contributor and the

total number of morning notes at the repository server 2 available for that user from that contributor. An AM Notes button 126, if selected, causes only morning notes to be displayed. A View All button 128, if selected, 5 causes all headlines to be displayed, regardless of how many. A long form button 130, if selected, causes a page to be generated that includes a two lines for each report, listing the headline, the time of submission of the report by the contributor, the identity of the 10 contributor (company), the name(s) of the authors of the report, the number of pages and size of the report, ticket symbols related to the report, whether a synopsis is available.

15 A summary line 132 shows the total number of documents that satisfy the query (in this case, all documents that arrived at the repository server 2 since midnight) and the total number displayed.

## 20 Example 2: Requesting a Query Form

In the preceding example, the user "logged in" and was presented with a Bulletin Board. If the user wishes to make a query for documents that match certain criteria, he may then click the query button 122 on the Bulletin 25 Board. This causes the Internet browser to form a request to the web server 4 to run "result.exe" again, but since the button is inside an HTML form, additional information is included in the request.

30 First, when the request arrives at the web server 4, the ID is verified in the same manner described in the prior

example, except that the dialog box for user name and password is not displayed, since the Internet browser provides that information as part of the request. Once the user is verified, the web server 4 start running  
5 "result.exe", but with input that indicates the "Query" button was selected on the previous form.

The first thing "result.exe" does is to try to verify that the user is not attempting access with the same ID  
10 that another user is using. The "result.exe" program retrieves the value of the environment variable "HTTP\_COOKIE" which is provided by the web server 2 (as received from the HTTP "Cookie" value in the request from the Internet browser). The "result.exe" program attempts  
15 to find a value in the cookie named "mxauth". Since this is NOT the first time this user/browser has logged in, the "mxauth" value in the cookie is set to the value "result.exe" gave this user last time he was authorized. The "result.exe" program compares this value to the  
20 current authorization code it has stored for this user, and if the two do not match, it generates output that tells the user that access has been denied. If the values do match, then "result.exe" proceeds.

25 By looking at the value for the CGI form variable "subaction", the "result.exe" program can determine that the user selected the query button 122 on his last request. At this point, the program selects an HTML template appropriate to this request, which is named  
30 "RESULTQ.TPL". To service a query form, "result.exe" connects to the appropriate database server 10, 13 as

described in example one. Once connected, it then opens the HTML template, and starts generating output.

An annotated version of the "RESULTQ.TPL" template is  
5 shown below.

```

<html>
<head>
<title> Document Query </title>
10 </head>
<body BGCOLOR="#ffffff">
<noBr>

<h2> <A HREF="{mx
15 name=$webserver}/hcyme/imagemap/mxnetlog.map"> <IMG
SRC=91/home/gif/mxnetlog.gif" BORDER=0 ALT="Service Name"
1SMAP> </A> <i>
Document Query
</h2> </i>
20 </noBr>
<noBr>
<form method="POST" action="/CG1B1N/result.exe">

    Generate the buttons for commands to be executed from this form.
25
    <input      type="submit"      name="subaction"  value="Submit">
    <input      type="submit"      name="subaction"  value="Count Only">
    <input      type="submit"      name="subaction"  value="Summary">
    <input      type="submit"      name="subaction"  value="AM Notes">
30 <input      type="submit"      name="subaction"  value="Reset">
    <input      type="submit"      name="subaction"  value="BBoard">
    <input type="hidden" name="current" value="query">
    </noBr>
    <table>
35 <tr  valign="top">
    <td  width=90> <b> Symbol: </b> </td>

```

40 The element here is evaluating the value for "-ticker". Any element name that begins with an underscore is taken from values that are given to "result.exe" as input from the last form that started "result.exe". If the last form had a field (text,

list box, hidden, or otherwise) named "ticker" (no underscore), then the web server 4 would start this instance of "result.exe" with an input field named "ticker" whose value would be the value in the "ticker" field in the last form. If the last form had a field named "ticker" with a value of "IBM", then this element will generate a  
 5 default value for this input field of "IBM". This allows "result.exe" to come back to the previous state of this query form, if other forms remember the value for "ticker" in hidden fields.

```

10  <td> <input type="text" name="ticker" value={mx name=-ticker quotes=1}
    > </td>

```

```

    <td width=86>
    <td> <input type="submit" name="subaction" value="Symbol Guide"> </td>
    </tr>
15  </table>
    <table>
    <tr valign="top">
    <td width=90> <b>For Period Of: </b> </td>

```

20 The following list box has one value preselected, due to the "match" and "true" parts in the elements within it. These elements evaluate the value for the field "date" from the last form, and if the value matches the value given for the "match" part, then the displayed value for the element will be contents of the "true" part of the element, in this case, the word "selected". In other words, for each one of these  
 25 lines, you could read "If the last form's date field matches X, then display the word 'selected'". The special case for "Last 7 Days", where the match value is ".3", simply means that if the date value is either empty, or the number three, it is a match.

```

30  <td> <select name="date">
    <option value="0" {mx name=_date match=0 true=selected} > Today
    <option value="1" {mx name=_date match=1 true=selected} > Last 2 days
    <option value="2" {mx name=_date match=2 true=selected} > This Week
    <option value="3" {mx name=_date match=,3 true=selected} > Last 7 days
35  <option value="5" {mx name=_date match=5 true=selected} > Last 14 days
    <option value="7" {mx name=_date match=7 true=selected} > This Month
    <option value="8" {mx name=_date match=8 true=selected} > Last 30 days
    <option value="12" {mx name=_date match=12 true=selected} > Last 60 Days
    <option value="13" {mx name=_date match=13 true=selected} > Last 90 Days
40  <option value="10" {mx name=_date match=10 true=selected} > All Dates
    <option value="-1"> =====
    </select> </td>

```

```

    </tr>
    </table>
    <table>
    <tr>
5    </tr>
    </table>
    <table> <tr valign="top"> <td width=90> <b> Keywords: </b> </td>

```

10                    *Here, a default value for this field is based on the "query" field in the last form.*

```

    <td> <input type="text" name="query" size=49 value={mx name=_query
    quotes=1} > </td> </tr>
    </table>
    <table>
15    <tr valign="top"> <td width=90> <b> Contributors: </b> </td>
    <td> <SELECT NAME=contributors SIZE=6 MULTIPLE>

```

*This is a possible default selection, the same as described above for "date."*

```

20    <OPTION VALUE="-1" {mx name=-contributors match=,-1 true=selected}> [ All
    Contributors ]

```

25                    *This element marks the beginning of a loop on contributors. When this element is evaluated, "result.exe" forms a query to the server that will return a list of all document contributors (companies) that this particular user is entitled to read documents from. The request is asynchronous, so as each contributor record is returned from the server, "request.exe" can fill in the inside of this loop. Inside the loop is an element that displays the ID number of the contributor, optionally followed by the word "selected" if it should be the default selection on this form, based on prior values of the form fields "contributors".*

30

```

    {mx start=contributorlist}
    <OPTION VALUE={mx name=contributorid match=_contributors true="%s
    selected" false="%s"} > {mx name=contributorname}
35    {mx end=contributorlist}
    <OPTION
    VALUE="2"> =====
    =====
    </SELECT>
40    </td> </tr>
    <tr valign="top"> <td> <b> Industries: </b> </td>
    <td> <SELECT NAME=industries SIZE=6 MULTIPLE>
    <OPTION VALUE="-1" {mx name=_industries match=,-1 true=selected}> [ All

```

Industries ]

*This element and the following loop is the same as the contributor loop above, except it lists the industries that the user may choose as selection criteria for documents, instead of contributors.*

```

5      {mx start=industrylist}
      <OPTION VALUE={mx name=industryid match=_industries true="%s selected"
      false="%s"} > {mx name=industryname}
10     {mx end=industrylist}
      <OPTION
      VALUE="2"> =====
      </SELECT>
      </td> </tr>
15    </table>
      <hr>

```

*These buttons are duplicates of the ones above -- we found it was convenient to have them here too.*

```

20    <input      type="submit"      name="subaction"  value="Submit">
      <input      type="submit"      name="subaction"  value="Count Only">
      <input      type="submit"      name="subaction"  value="Summary">
      <input      type="submit"      name="subaction"  value="AM Notes">
25    <input      type="submit"      name="subaction"  value="Reset">
      <input      type="submit"      name="subaction"  value="BBoard">
      <input      type="hidden"      name="current"    value="query">
      </form>
      </body>
30    </html>

```

The preceding example generates a page 200 for display on the user's Internet browser at the user's user computer 6, 8 as shown in Fig. 3. (The graphic listing the service name is not shown.)

Using the document query page 200, the user can specify parameters for a search of reports located at the repository server 2. The user can specify one or more of



the following parameters: symbol (202), period of time, from a drop down list box (204), keywords, and logical joins thereof (206), contributors (208), and industry groups (210). A symbol guide 220 is available if the user does not know a stocks ticker symbol, etc.

A partial list of the HTML generated for the contributors list box (208) is shown below:

```

10  <SELECT NAME=contributors SIZE=6 MULTIPLE>
    <OPTION VALUE="-1" selected>[ All Contributors ]
    <OPTION VALUE=42>Adams, Harkness & Hill
    <OPTION VALUE=47>Alex Brown & Sons
    <OPTION VALUE=128>Auerbach Grayson & Co., Inc.
15  <OPTION VALUE=53>Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.
    <OPTION VALUE=109>Chicago Corporation
    <OPTION VALUE=157>Closed End Fund Digest
    ...
    ...
20  <OPTION VALUE="-2">=====
    </SELECT>

```

A submit button 212 allows the user to submit the query, as discussed in detail in example three below. A count only button 214 allows the user to request a count of all documents available to that user that satisfy the query parameters. A reset button 216, if selected, clears the form. A BBoard button, if selected causes a bulletin board to be created for the user, as per the first example above.

### Example 3: The User Makes a Query

In the preceding example, the user requested a form from which he could make a query. This example will step

through the user's actions, and the result it produces.

- For this example, assume that the user has decided to select documents from Alex Brown & Sons, released over the last 30 days, that have the phrase "strong buy" in them. To do this, in the query form, the user selects the "Last 30 Days" item in the period of time combo box 204, enters "strong buy" (quotes included, to indicate a phrase instead of two independent words) in the keywords edit window 206, and selects "Alex Brown & Sons" in the contributors list box 208. To get the list of headlines that match this request, the user selects the submit button 212.
- 15 The request that goes to the web server 4 at this point is to run "result.exe" again, but there is additional information about date, keywords, and contributors in the request. Fields are also defined for industries and ticker symbols, but they are empty fields because the user did not specify anything for them. After the web server 4 verifies the user (as described above), it starts the "request.exe" program with these form fields as additional input.
- 25 The "request.exe" program determines from the input fields that a specific query is desired, and from the value of the "subaction" field (button 212) that the user wants a headline list, as opposed to a simple headline count, or a headline summary. The "request.exe" program selects the HTML template "RESULTRL.TPL", choosing the list format output (indicated by the "L" at the end of
- 30